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ngton, D. C.

Protest of the Hawaiian Delegation, The delegation, now in this city, has submitted a memorial to Congress, of which we will copy the following:

r. That your memorialists are residents of the Hawaiian Islands; that the majority of them are aboriginal Hawaiians; and that all of them possess the qualifications provided for electors of representatives in the Hawaiian Legislature by the Constitution and laws prevailing in the Hawaiian Islands at the date of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Constitutional Government, January 17, 1893.

2. That the supporters of the Hawaiian Constitution of 1887 have been, thence to the present time, in the year 1897, held in subjection by the armed forces of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and of its successor, the Republic of Hawaii; and have never yielded, and do not acknowledge a spontaneous or willing allegiance or support to said Provisional Government, or to said Republic of Hawaii.

3. That the Government of the Republic of Hawaii has no warrant its existence in the support of people of these islands; that it as proclaimed and instituted and has hitherto existed and now exists, without considering the rights and wishes of a great majority of the residents, native and foreign born, of the Hawaiian Islands; and especially that said Government exists and maintains itself solely by torce of arms, against the rights and wishes of almost the entire aboriginal population of these Isl

4. That said Republic is not and has not been founded or conducted upon a basis of popular government or republican principles; that its Constitution was adopted by a convention, a majority of whose members were self appointed, and the balance of whose members were elected by a numerically insignificant minority of the white and aboriginal male citizens and residents of these islands; that a majority of the persons so voting for delegates to such Constitutional Convention was composed of aliens, and that a majority of said aliens so voting were of then very recent residence, without financial interests or social ties in these islands.

5. That the Constitution so adopted by said Convention has never been submitted to a vote of he people of these islands; but was promulgated and established over the said islands, and has ever ince been maintained, only by torce of arms, and with indifference to the will of practically the entire aboriginal population, and a vast majority of the whole population of these islands.

6. That the said Government, so existing under the title of the Republic of Hawaii, assumes and asserts the right to extinguish the Hawaiian nationality, heretofore existing, and to cede and convey all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies to a foreign power, namely, to the United

States of America. 7. That your memorialists have learned with grief and dismay that the President of the United States has entered into, and submitted for ratification by the United States Senate, a treaty with the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby it is proposed to extinguish our existence as a nation, and to annex our territory to the United States.

The delegation protests against annexation and then concludes with the following:

pledge their faith that if they shall policy." be accorded the privilege of voting! The example of Hawaii is an upon said questions, at a free and awful lesson to us.

fair election to be held for that purpose; and if a fair count of the votes that shall be cast at such election shall show a majority in to be watching her actions with favor of such annexation, these an avaricious eye. She is quite memorialists, and the Hawaiian people, will yield a ready and do the work, and when the time cheerful acquiescence in said pro-

trample all right and justice under foot we cannot see how it can annex the islands. The free American Republic must be guided by republican principles. That annexation will prove a terrible precedent.

Now for a Lone Hand.

The action of Great Britain in refusing to join the United States, Russia and Japan in consenting to the suspension of pelagic sealing leaves us to our own resources. For ten years we have tried to settle the sealing question by negotiations with England. We have approached her as one begging a favor. It is time now for a reversal of the parts. Let the next application for a modus vivendi come

There is no need to talk of war. Englishmen may excite themselves over seals and imagine that we are equally agitated, but nobody in America classes marine animals with the Monroe doctrine. The matter is partly one of humanity and partly one of money, and it can be treated in both aspects without a breach of the peace.

Congress has passed a bill forbidding pelagic sealing by Americans, prohibiting the entry into the United States of any sealskins obtained in that way. This measure, if rigidly enforced, may be sufficient at once to render Canadian piracy unprofitable and to arouse the London furriers to the dangers of their situation. It may also be the means of transferring the profitable industry of sealskin dressing from England to America.

power of settling the whole ques- the German usurpation of Shaution, once for all, by killing all the taung, provided she is allowed to seals on the Pribylov Islands. annex Manchuria and Corea withwould be better than either war or further humiliating negotiation.

Food For the World,

It appears that as regards quan tity three Americans now export as much as five did twenty years ago, which suffices to show how groundless are the predictions of some writers who tell us that as population increases so the surplus products for exportation must diminish. In the first twenty years the population has risen from 45,ooo,ooo to 71,000,000 souls, an increase of 58 per cent., and at the same time the weight of exports has risen 175 per cent.; that is, three times as fast as the popula-

The quantities of food yearly exported are sufficient to feed 30,-000,000 persons in Europe, from which it appears that American farmers raise food for 100,000,000 people yearly. The Western prairies are capable of carrying double the present number of live stock, and producing ten imes as much grain as they do, so that, for at least a century to come, there is every probability that the exportation of food will increase with population. The same is true as regards cotton, the crop having

risen 125 per cent. in twenty years. The world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States, says Michael G. Mulhall, author of "Thirty Years of American Trade," in North American Re-

Drawing the Line on China, Whatever the ultimate outcome of the present Chinese situation may be, there is one aspect of it which cannot fail to be highly gratifying to all sensible people in

the United States. That is the universal agreement in the opinion that it is none of our business, that we have no Chinese plans, no Chinese policy, no yearning for Chinese territory, and that we shall contemplate the struggle between China and her despoilers as calmly as China contemplated our late struggle, or as the woman in the story contemplated the fight

For this exemption let us be properly grateful. Let us even hope that the dismemberment of China, if it is to be done at all, may be done quickly. Should it be And, finally, your memorialists, postponed there is no certainty that for themselves, and in behalt of the | we might not develop interests in Mawaiian people and of the resi China which would require the both. But half the lawyers tell us

between her husband and the bear.

Partition of China,

While Gerrany is making inroads in Shautaung, Russia seems for the division of spoils arrives, Russia will take a little hand in If Congress does not intend to the game. That this is not a theory, but a stern fact, is garnered from the recent issue of Russia's best known journal, the Novoe Vremya Herein was it stated that the Russians building the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway would not only dredge the Sungari river and organize a steamer service on it, but will also found a Russian city there. The Sungari river, it should be commercial key to Northern Manthrough the most thickly settled | matter of noisy pretense.

> Manchuria will go to Russia. The point where the trunk line will cross the Sungari is the one chosen by Russia for a city which is to have fifty thousand inhabitants, an orthodox church, presumably also a fort and a garrison Than this there can be no more significant | consumer. proof of Russia's intentions in that region. Railways are not built, rivers dredged and cities founded | sult? where the territorial occupation is to be but temporary and where the every product that is called a necresident power may at any time step in and claim the benefits of | would be in the absolute control the work done and paid tor. The one interpretation of all this is that | through corporate forms. The in-Manchuria is lost to China unless that power can enlist the enemies of | raw or finished products, the job-Russia to aid her in stopping the Czar's depredations.

This, however, cannot be done except at the cost of other provinces, to be ceded for the favor, and perhaps, not at all. China has no centered enormous wealth and friends, and her utter and labby If this should be insufficient, the | impotence makes her an undesira-United States would still hold the ble ally. Russia will consent to of that noble democratic word. ready to placate with Fort Hamilton, and perhaps, the province of | tion of private ownership! Cantos, while France has her eye on the country to the northward of Anam. The only region under the slothful sway of the Manchurian dynasty which is not actually in danger of annexation to some western power is the province of Chili, in which Tientsien and Pekin are located. No matter of surprise will it be if this were soon the only region to float the Chinese flag out of the vast domain which in the early part of the century marked the unviolated borders of the oldest and one of the largest of em-

The Progress of the Trust,

Having gained practically complete control of the anthracite coal fields, thus being able to regulate wholesale coal prices, Mr. J. P. Morgan is about to embark, through one of his corporations, in the retail coal business. This he says will make coal cheaper to the consumer. Perhaps it will-for a

Mr. Morgan has erected himself into a trust, and his gradual adoption of trust methods is edifying and instructive.

Like every other trust, he started with the premise that the real purpose of the consolidation of the anthracite interests was to benefit both producer and consumer. 'Little economies"-phrase dear to every trust defender-possible only when business is done on a large scale and without competi tion, would enable the payment of high wages to miners and result in cheap coal for buyers. But the programme, unfolding, showed the methods which the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts long since made familiar. Little economies quickly showed themselves in the reduction of wages of miners, in the restriction of output, in the narrowing of the margin of profit permitted to the retailing merchants, but retail prices did not decrease. Gradually, as the power of the trust becomes stronger, instead of having customers it merely has agents, subject to its orders and its supervision. Ultimately the entire disappearance of the independent merchant is sure

To put consumer and producer wholly at the mercy of one middleman is obviously a gross wrong to

to result in the way of which Mr.

Morgan is about to set the fash-

Abolishing "Middlemen."

The Coal Trust's current doings call attention to the fact that monopoly in its onward and practically unimpeded march over law, willing at present to let Germany over courts, over the rights of the people, is entering the last stage of its natural and inevitable devel-

At first the trust barons were content with the control of the sources of the various necessaries of civilized life. This control they gained with some difficulty. They were inexperienced. They had to fight the hot resentment of the people, showing itself in vigorous action by Legislatures and prosecuting officers.

But as the barons learned their business, as they grew rich, as understood, is a strategic and they established lines of communi cation and understanding with churia, It rises in the backbone political parties and potentates, the ridge of that province, and winds opposition to them became a mere

farming districts on into the ocean. In the last five years monopoly Once steamers are put on the has marched on the double quick, Sungari river, the trade of North | and has not been in the least impeded by the uproarious discharges from fake anti-trust batteries.

Now the monopolists in coal, oil, &c., are reaching out for the absolute control of products from the time when they leave the earth until they reach the hand of the

If the present pace should be maintained, what would be the re-

It would not be long before essary of life by civilized man ot a few groups of men working dependent producer, whether of ber, the retailer, in brief, the independent citizen would disappear. All would be servants of these corporations, working in the interests of the few men in whom would be enormous power. They alone would be free in the highest sense

They could say with Louis XIV., "The State, it is we!"

What a curious, perverted reali-That would be a last resort, but it out opposition. England stands | zation of the socialist's dream of universal co-operation and aboli-

Purging the Pension Roll,

The insistence of the New York Sun that the pension list should be published is commendable from every point of view. It is good journalism and it is patriotism. Nothing more curious in controversial literature has yet appeared than certain letters which have been sent to the Sun attacking its position. There have been people who seem to think that in its assault on the abuses of the pension system the Sun was really manifesting antagonism to all that principle of broad nationality upon which our Government is founded and to which every pitriotic newspaper must give its adhesion. Others seem to think that to publish the names of the pensioners might here and there mortify men or women who were drawing pensions but who, it seems, do not regard the pension list as a roll of honor.

Neither criticism has foundation in common sense. The work undertaken by the Sun is one which will be of advantage not only to the taxpayers of the nation, but, honestly prosecuted will be of even greater advantage to the pensioner.

If the pension list is to be a roll of honor, the honorable men whose names appear thereon should join in the effort to purge it of the un-

The Case of Ruiz,

The communication from the Cuban Minister to the United States, Senor T. Estrada Palma, on the death of Colonel Ruiz, puts that unfortunate affair in a new light. It shows that the Cuban Government, for weighty reasons, had decided that it would be unwise to permit Spanish emissaries to penetrate the lines of its armies with offers of autonomy; that whilst there was no danger that the soldiers could be seduced, these emissaries might work serious mischief in other ways, and hence that it was best to prevent their approach, once for all, by warning them that if they came they would be treated as spies, as Andre was treated by Washington when he entered the Continental lines to win over Benedict Arnold. This resolution was communicated to the Spanish authorities, and when they persisted in disregarding it, wrong without its remedy. Which are right? made to be broken or to be cn- should all be restored to Palestine. military or civil reasons, the soldiers do They cut off outposts, harass stragglers, should all be restored to Palestine. military or civil reasons, the soldiers do They cut off outposts, harass stragglers, forced. do not know not drink be

DUR FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading European papers for the Sentinel.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW HEP! HEP!

Spectator.

The novel desire to persecute the ews which is spreading so fast through Europe, and which will produce grave political consequences, is marked by some new and some unexpected teatures. In the first place, it is much more general than it was. The Jews have been persecuted in turn by every nation, including our own; but sharp persecution, the kind which threatens life and property, has usually broken out in one nation at a time. Now the whole Continent persecutes. It is, we believe, literally true that while Jews everywhere rise to the top of all profesions except the naval, there is no country in Furope except England, certainly no large country, where the race, as a

ace, does not feel that it is in immediate and most serious danger. * * * The new hatred, which is far deeper than when, in 1878, George Elliot pub ished "Theophrastus Such," with its eloquent but forgotten appeal on behalf of the race, is the more remarkable pecause of its contrast with the new spiri of the age, which, in theory at all events, tends towards a regime of 'love." The nations are believed to have become gentler, and in some departments of life-e. g., the entire lisuse of judicial torture—the belief is certainly well founded. Religious bigotry has in a marked manner died away, and, moreover, the Continental world tends towards Theism-that is, towards the very doctrine of which the Jews for ages upon ages alone upheld the torch. The horror of the foreigner qua foreigner has almost disappeared, all the peoples tolerating, if they do not like, all visitors who are white and who speak in any intelligible tongue. The old ealousy of "prarts," that is, of intellectual rapidity, which was once infinitely stronger than the literary class of to-day could be induced to believe, has died away or confided itself-a very curious fact-to a section of the upper and middle classes, many of whom remain proud of their stolidity and mental slowness. The with which it invests all scandals. They brutality is no longer confounded with the Praslin tragedy shook the hold of saving thousands of the mefficient, and in great physicians' opinion lowering society, has brought no comfort or proprovocations is undeniable: but the ame provocations as other people, upon whom they are not visited. He is so law-abiding that his tondness for law is constantly brought against him as a reown people, but so on the Continent do east of Vienna a special costume, but so specially in France, do a large proportion of those who live by labor. He retains Asiatic ideas about food, but his ideas only bind him to abstinences; and unlike the European in Asia, he eats nothing which inspires the populace with disgust. He has no "ways" which

are shocking, for though he will not ad-

mit, cannot with his history admit

that polygamy is a crime condemned by

ity in the number of the sexes, he has

in Europe and America given up the

practice. He makes money whenever

of which Jews have to complain. "Let

them give up their separateness," says

another; but they will not do it, an

and as their separateness has its roots in

history, and has lasted three thousand

years, it is ridiculous to make of it a

moral offence "Let them work," says

a third; but what Jew attempts, if he

has no money, to live by loafing, or

where is the really poor Jew who shirks

working for tourteen hours a day? Our

East End does not snarl at the Jew for

his laziness but for his industry. "Let

them," says a fourth, "all turn Chris-

tians;" but that excellent advice might

be applied without results to most

French townsmen, to many Germans,

ne can, but so does everybody else in every race; while it "the poor" as a that there is some one behind greater corporation have moral claims, where than anybody yet accused, that the is there poverty like that of the Jew Ministry ought to have known, possibly majority, who do not even possess what did know, Major Esterhazy's intense every other nation except the Parsee feeling of loathing for France. They possesses, the estate which we call will quite naturally "disbelieve that un country? That the Jew is insolent in happy officer's story of the torgery of prosperity is often true, but in what rehis letters, thinking Jew syndicates far spect does his insolence differ from that of multitudes who are allowed to wall silly and improbable, and they will about swelling in all cities without any reject, from ignorance of human nature, body bespattering them with mud. the far more likely explanation that the There is, in fact, no visible reason for letters had no meaning, and were only the new persecution of the Jew, except the method in which a furious man, half the reason which has been pleaded eyer maddened by pecuniary difficulties. since the days of Vespasian: that he is a vented his rage upon the world around Jew and ought, therefore, to be sent him. Trollope in "Can You Forgive Her?" makes his bad hero swear to What is the remedy for a situation himself in an almost precisely similar fashion. So believing, the army which is a disgrace to Europe? We have whatever the ultimate result of the ful none to suggest, because we only believe inquiry which the Government as yet at least half inclined to avoid, wil When all the Christian Churches plead remain sullenly distrustful, suspic or the Jew as they plead for all other men who are unjustly oppressed, the Jews will be safe; but in a generation if, with all its sufferings and its obed ence to discipline, it was not adequately which has complacently endured the commanded. That would be the resul massacre of the Armenians for the even in England, and in England the offence of being Christians we can have army would either distrust one individlittle hope that that course will be imual or insist, through Parliament, that mediately followed. The other reme dies suggested are all useless. "Imaway. In France the soldiers have no prove the laws," says one; but it is not remedy, or think they have none, exthe laws, but the execution of the laws

> cept in modifying the foundations of the Do we then expect a mutiny in France Certainly not, The French army is incapable of mutiny, the contrary belief in this country arising from some misunderstood incidents in the beginning or the French Revolution. There has not been, we believe, during the century a single instance in which the army, of part of the army, has acted for itself chief. But we take it to be evident from the history of France, and especially from the incidents of 1848, and those connected with the rise of General

than that of any other race to the land it Times-London, Dec. 14. occupies; but Palestine would not hold The latest Parliamentary paper on the the half of them, and if that half went affairs of Crete, which has just been back, the remainder would in twenty issued, contains "further correspondyears be as numerous, as poor, as object ence" on that subject dating from the middle of May to November 22. The story which it tells at great length, and with what would seem much needless

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

iteration to anybody but trained diplo

matists, may be compressed into very

few words. The ministers and repre

sentatives of the Powers within the

period named have written an inordi-

nate number of communications to each

other, and they have accomplished

exactly nothing. The pity of it is that

while every chancellerie in Europe

professes to be burning with the most

ardent desire to put an end to the

present state of things in Crete, the

united zeal and abilities of so many

distinguished statesmen are absolutely

incapable of devising means to realize

the common desire of them all. The

spectacle thus afforded to the world has

both a profoundly comic and a pro-

toundly melancholy aspect. No amount

of diplomatic protestations can conceal

from the common sense of mankind tha

the real reason why the first practica

steps for the solution of the Cretan

problem have not been taken long ago

is the selfish suspicion with which the

Powers look on the proposals of each

tionable, and as infamously treated as ever. The great facts of history are not alterable to suit the dreams of philanthropists; and one of the biggest of them is that the Hebrew race never changes and is unchangeable. It is, and it will remain, as it was in the days of the Pharaohs, whom, as Lord Beaconsfield said, "it saw and survived," the most separate and the earthiest of all races, with the highest power of throwing up men of spiritual genius and mencal grandeur. There is one earthly hope fjustice for the Jew, and but one, and

older than ours to Britain, and better

THE FRENCH ARMY AND THE DREYFUS

that is that the Christian races of Europe

shall embrace the doctrines of Christ.

Spectator.

The lower French people, who obey

the authorities more readily than any

other people in Europe-eyen the Ger-

nans pleading the law against officiats

nore readily than the French do-bave

the house of Orleans on the middle class:

the killing of Victor Noir by Pierre

Bonaparte assisted in snapping the claim

of the Napoleons to rule; the Wilson

scandal cut down the prestige of the

Presidency as an institution to a scarcely

weakened the general confidence in all

means certain that this Dreyfus affair

will not profoundly affect the view

France of their relation to the Republic

result of scandals which makes all

them up, to preserve secrecy at any

power of not sending charges before

any public tribunal. They cannot be-

lieve that any consequences of secrecy

consequences of publicity are sure to be.

diery, nearly all the children of peasants

Ministry is obviously concealing some

thing, that it distrusts its own bes

agents, or it would not have searched

n their hearts an inner distrust of them, other. That suspicion may be mevitable and even justified in the present state think them, in fact, sometimes in the eeth of evidence, a corporation of rasof European politics, but it is not a feeling of which any of us can be exactly cals, each of whom is capable of betraving his country for his own advantage. What the cause of this distrust can be it Standard-London, Dec 14. is exceedingly difficult to detect. It can hardly be race feeling, for it extends to The Further Correspondence on the men who are undoubtedly not only affairs of Crete brings into sharp relief Frenchmen, but Gauls in every sense of the fundamental differences between the the word; nor can it be caste feeling, for European Concert and the Porte conthe "plain men" who now govern cerning the future of that island. Unless France are as much distrusted, though the partial acceptance and the final not as much detested, as ever the old rejection of two candidates for the aristocracy was. The evil has been at. provisional Governorship can be retributed to ignorance, but does not die garded as indications of progress, no away with education, nor are the halfadvance has been made during the six educated more free from it than those months covered by the dispatches. who are whol'y without instruction. Since the unofficial nomination of Col. Mr. Hamerton, who had made the ideas Schaefer was set aside by the ambassadors at Constantinople, nearly three of the French peasantry a study of years. believed that it originated in a profound weeks ago, it is understood that the jealousy of Paris and its influences; but as candidature of Prince Francis Joseph of Parisians are more liable to it than peas-Battenberg has been revived. But that ants, that is not a satisfactory explanaalso has met with no favor, and it is now tion. It is probably a result of many reported that the Voivodo Bozo Petrocauses, one of them being the eagerness vitch, at present Montenegrin Minister for pecuniary gain and personal position, of the Interior, holds the field. One of which all but the best Frenchmen are candidate succeeds another by such slow and easy stages that the settlement its origin, there can be no doubt either of the Cretan question-of which the of the fact, or of the serious character world is heartily weary, and to judge by Diplomatists-seems likely to be de-The affair of the diamond necklace ferred indefinitely. helped to destroy the Bourbon dynasty

Daily News .- London, Dec. 14. On the subject of the administration of Crete the Concert of Europe seems bewitched; it talks about it; it pens excellent dispatches; it professes the stands itself to be entirely agreed on the does nothing. Lord Salisbury, it is only nestly in the direction of progress. He to the several chancelleries. He has proposed first one thing and then its He has been willing to leave the choice of a majority. But unfortunately his good will has effected nothing. The steam roller is in a rut; and no "second Bismark" has appeared on the scene to make it move on. * * * The Sultan may, and no doubt will, endeavor and tion of the island But how, with or without his friends elsewhere, is he to do t? British ironclads "cannot sail over he mountains of Taurus." No. But they can blockade the shores of Cretenot to mention other places.

Daily Graphic-London, Dec. 14. Nothing more ludicrous than the fiasco with which the Blue book concludes could be imagined by the bitterest satir. st of the Concert. All the Powers had expressed their readiness to accept Col. Schaeffer as Governor of Crete, and yet his appointment was allowed to fall through because none of them was ready im. It is regrettable that the correpondence does not indicate why Great Britain abstained from making the nomnation. The attitude of Lord Salisburg hroughout the negotiations seems to ave been eminently practical. We are uite in sympathy with his bold proposal hat in urgent cases the Concert should abandon its rule of requiring a unanimous decision. On the whole, the correspondence shows that Lord Salisbury was wise when he suggested last year that either Colonel Vassos should be employed by the Powers to restore order the island or that one or two of the Powers should receive a mandate to undertake the work of pacification Had this advice been followed, the task of providing a Governor would not have proved so difficult as it seems.

THE AFRIDI CAMPAIGN.

Daily News-London, Dec. 16 The news from the Tirah Valley is erv grave. It is described by Reuter's Special Correspondent as the severest which has occurred since the famous storming of the heights at Dargai. Sir William Lockhart has informed the in their territory, but that if they do not submit he will fight them again in the spring. The winter is far advanced and still this desultory skirmishing goes on. General Westmacott marching down the Bara Valley met at first no resistance, and it was thought that the enemy were unprepared. But like the the meetings in the Y. Boulanger, that the army regards all | Government of the Transvaal at a celeevents in Paris with attentive eyes, and | brated crisis they were "becoming aware | body of ministers dents of the Hawaiian Islands, protection of a spirited foreign and, we even tear, to one or two among that when authority is discredited from slightly." They gradually collected in these gatherings. our own seething population. And any cause, or is supposed to have be- force and by the end of the tourth day beer in a social lawyers hold as a maxim of their profession that there can be no profession that there can be no made to be decided our own seething population. And any cause, or is supposed to have beforce and by the end of the tourth day our own seething population. And any cause, or is supposed to have beforce and by the end of the tourth day our own seething population. And any cause, or is supposed to have befinally, it is recommended that they come unworthy of confidence, either for were assembled in their full strength.

retire in the morning, covered by two batteries, the Third Goorkhas bringin up the rear. No sooner had the flankin parties left the spurs of the hills than th enemy appeared on the hill tops an oured a heavy fire into the retreating anks. They had Lee Metfords and Martinis which they seem able to pro cure in almost unlimited numbers. Un ackily the ammunition of the Goorkh ran out, and it became necessary to wa or fresh supplies. This may have bee nobody's fault. But it was everybody's nistortune, if we except the Atridis The General found himself compelled

behave like hornets whose nests are dis

turbed. General Westmacott' began t

o halt for the night, and then the most

critical moment of the whole engage-

ushed up the hill, and charged at the

point of the bayonet. But General West-

criminal policy of the Government ex-

ment arrived. The enemy, thinking that

the British troops must be exhausted

macott's men stood firm, and the tribes men were swept back, Lieutenant West being unhappily killed. The engagement was renewed in the morning. But the gallant stand of the previous night had been decisive, and with the loss of filty men General Westmacott effected his escape. It is impossible to read of exploits like these without mixed feelngs. The dauntless gallantry of the oldiers commands admiration. The

FATAL FIGHT AT THE N

cites disgust.

An inquest has been h of Walter Croot, aged 23 who died after a boxing National Sporting Club, Covent Garden. with an American named James Barry. During the match the deceased fell and struck his head, and the medical testimony was to the effect that death was dne to a fracture of the skull. The jury, by a majority of twelve out of fourteen,

Standard-London, Dec. 13. The painful result of this glove contest

was obviously not a matter for the insti-

returned a verdict of accidental death.

tution of criminal proceedings. It was, in fact, accidental, not premeditated. No man who ever took part in any pugilistic contest intended to kill his opponent or feared being killed himself. If death did ever result from any of the old prize fights, it was always a genuine case of misadventure. Prize fighting was condemned on various grounds; but the brutality of it was the principal one, must be said that even in the tacle of two men beating each other black and blue caused no disgust, the death of either combatant produced quite as great a sensation as it does now. The question will be asked whether the danger in a glove fight is very much less than it was in a fight without gloves. It is pretty clear that men can hit just as hard with gloves as without them, and though blood may not be drawn so quickly, and the spectacle may be less revolting, the injuries inflicted on each other by the two pugilists may be equally severe. Is there a pin to choose between the meeting in which Walter Croot lost his life and any other fight to be found in the history of the "noble art of self defense;" and if there is a differ will it not rather be in favor of the old system than of the new? Any way, if what disgusted the last generation was the spectacle of two men knocking each other out of knowledge for fifty or a hundred pounds, their descendants cannot throw stones at those who do not mind seeing a man killed for the sake of witnessing a little scientific "box."

Daily Graphic-London, Dec. 13.

A verdict of accidental death leaves entirely untouched the question whether boxing contests as at present conducted are a proper form of sport. They are not mere trials of skill. Three or four ound bouts may or may not be-it depends upon the calibre of the opponents -but in the longer matches of ten, welve, or twenty rounds, not once in twenty times is the result of the match knockout blow, as often as not adminisrior boxer but the stronger fighter; and the point of the jaw" is just as damaging with four ounce gloves as without them. it follows that sooner or later "accidents will happen." Defenders of boxing point to the fact that fewer fatalities pappen at boxing than on the hunting field; but there is a wide distinction in brutality between a death caused by a man's misfortune and that caused by another man's act.

Germans in San Francisco,

Miss Willard's Prohibition Paper.

The attitude of the German population of San Francisco and of the German Lutheran ministers of the city toward the questions of religion and prohibition is one that has recently caused a good deal of discussion and much perplexity among those who are laboring for the betterment of the country. At one of the late meetings of ministers held in the Y. M. C. A. building, the German ministers who took part in the discussions made it an occasion to give the views upon the above mentione

"I drink wine or beer who want it and do not commit a doing so," said a reverend b the other ministers of h nation sanctioned his views of St. Paulus German Eve eran church said he w as he was opposed